

# THE INTELLIGENCER

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1915.

### WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Sunday and probably Monday.

Old Boozie is on the run.

Speaking of the high cost of living, a grand opera seat in Uruguay costs \$11.

Back to readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetick tomorrow, future men and women of Anderson.

What has become of the old fashioned woman who married a man to reform him.

Carranza seems to be the stumbling block as well as the block head in Mexico.

The Czar may eat his Thanksgiving dinner, after all, in Berlin—in a military prison.

A Columbia banker very wisely says "There is plenty of money but you have to give something for it."

The weather bureau says a cold wave is headed this way and due shortly. We'll have to feel it to believe it.

Germany and Austria are very clever explainers, and Uncle Sam is a famous listener and still there are times when listening ceases to be a virtue.

First it was Dr. Dernburg. Now it's Dr. Dumba. Who'll be the next foreign minister or representative to require a special passport across the Atlantic?

Grand Duke Nicholas, who has a sardonic sense of humor, will probably enjoy watching his little cousin the Czar trying to drive the Germans out of Russia.

Dispatches state that the Czar captured 17,000 Germans during the first week of his new job as head of the Russian army and navy. Verily, the Little Father is some warrior.

Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, says that he may have to go back home because "his estate needs attention." Wonder if the estate of Von Papen, the German military attaché involved in the Dumba exposures, doesn't need a little looking after.

## BUILDING A CITY.

Enough of the paving work has been completed to give Anderson a sound object lesson in the value of substantial city building and to increase the desire for additional permanent improvement.

The people of the city seem to entertain much the same feeling towards the paving as a certain little boy had for the kind of delectable pies that mother used to make.

"If there is one thing in the world better than apple pie," declared little Willie, "it is more apple pie!"

The city of Anderson has just helped itself to the last piece of pie on the plate and loosened its belt for a proper degree of expansion. In other words, the city has reached the limit of its bonded indebtedness, and the pie plate will be carefully wiped, dried and tucked away in the cupboard for a spell unless—

Unless—what?

### ANDERSON HAS NO AMBITION TO STOP GROWING.

The city couldn't stop if it tried. It is as full of hustle and wholesome energy as an ambitious boy at the period when he finally shakes off his knee breeches. **ITS OUTLOOK IS BRIGHTER THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN, AND THERE ARE IDEALS OF CITY BUILDING—IDEALS IN MORAL GROWTH AND IN MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT—WHICH IT IS IN A POSITION TO APPLY SUCCESSFULLY AND WITH FINE RESULTS UNDER SAFE GUIDANCE AND EFFICIENT LEADERSHIP.**

**ANDERSON CAN ISSUE NO MORE BONDS FOR YEARS TO COME UNLESS THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION IS INCREASED FROM EIGHT TO FIFTEEN PER CENT,** as has already been done in Columbia, Rock Hill, Charleston, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Bennettsville, Darlington, Aiken, Camden, Cheraw, Clinton, Edgefield and St. Matthews.

The Constitution has also been amended so that the eight per cent limitation shall not apply to the bonded indebtedness in any municipality for the purchase, establishment and maintenance of sewerage, waterworks or lighting plants. In the case of Anderson, under any circumstances, the city will always be free to buy or establish water or lighting plants if it so desires. That question need not be considered here, as it does not offer complications in the event that the city desires to have wider latitude in going forward with improvements.

Progress has its price, of course, and the rate of taxation must be kept within reasonable limits in order to allow the city freedom of growth and in order to attract new people to come here and make their home. **IT DOES NOT FOLLOW, HOWEVER, THAT INCREASING THE LIMITATION TO FIFTEEN PER CENT WOULD RAISE CITY TAXES.** We believe that a wise, unselfish and capable mayor and board of aldermen would be able to pay the interest on new bonds with the savings from the old system of working the unimproved streets. In other words, the expense of maintenance of unimproved streets is a constant drain on the city treasury while the same streets paved and improved would cost practically nothing for ordinary care and attention.

More material improvement, no matter how splendid and extensive it may be, is not going to make the kind of city we want Anderson to become. But material improvement, resting on the character and solid worth of its citizens, will give a sort of finishing touch a city needs to make it a vital force in the civic and commercial life of the State.

The way to build a city is to continue a good work when once it is started. If the people of Anderson want more improvements of the kind now being made, it will be necessary to have the general assembly at its next session, through the county delegation, pass a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution increasing the limitation to fifteen per cent. It will then be voted on at the general election in November, 1916.

**IF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT PASSES AND IS RATIFIED, THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY WILL STILL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE, OF COURSE, OF VOTING ON ANY QUESTION OF ISSUING BONDS, AND NO FURTHER INDEBTEDNESS CAN BE CONTRACTED WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT EXPRESSED AT THE BALLOT BOX.**

At the last session of the general assembly an act was passed giving the city of Anderson authority to assess abutting property owners. **THIS WAS THE WISEST LOCAL ACT EVER ADOPTED FOR THE CITY, AND UNDER ITS OPERATION IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN THE MAXIMUM OF IMPROVEMENTS AT A MINIMUM OF PUBLIC EXPENSES.**

With the aid of this assessment act, an increase in the constitutional limitation from eight to fifteen per cent would enable the city to pave every street of importance. A dustless, mudless town is something of an asset from the standpoint of health as well as a convenience and necessity from a purely business view.

The framers of the Constitution, in placing the limitation at eight per cent, doubtless had in mind an assessment of all property at its full valuation. Their intention, however, has been largely nullified by the method of tax assessment now in vogue, which returns property at an average of one-fourth or less of its value. **EIGHT PER CENT REALLY MEANS TWO PER CENT IN PRACTICAL APPLICATION, AND UNDER THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT FIFTEEN PER CENT WOULD BE LESS THAN HALF THE LIMITATION THE CONSTITUTION MAKERS REALLY INTENDED TO GIVE THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE.**

The increase is a practical, business proposition. The people

of the city ought to give the matter serious consideration, and, if it appeals to them as sound and wise, some concerted action ought to be taken before the meeting of the general assembly so that the county delegation may pass whatever legislation may be needed to put it into force of law.

### DELAY NOW MEANS DELAY FOR TWO MORE YEARS.

We have made a good start. Let the good work proceed without interruption, for only thus can we build a city worthy of our hopes and ambitions.

### A BIT OF EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Does prohibition prohibit? Its opponents stoutly maintain that it does not, but they do not give any "facts and figures" to prove their case.

Here is a bit of testimony, of a very expert and accurate character, from one who has suffered. The Southern Express Company has filed with the State tax commission a petition for relief, among the allegations of their complaint the following interesting statements are taken: "10. Protestant says that for nine months ending with March, 1915, this company's gross income from transportation decreased \$1,348,832.20; its operating income decreased 35 per cent. The factors which contributed to that have been: (1) parcel post; (2) decreased rates; (3) business conditions caused by the European war; (4) prohibition legislation.

"12. The prohibition legislation in this State, enacted this year, has decreased greatly the number of shipments of liquor; for, as this commission well knows, the limitation of a gallon a month statute has vastly affected the number of shipments of liquor into the State."

It is to the financial interest of the express company to handle liquor shipments, but prohibition legislation is cutting off its revenue. What better evidence can be produced to prove that prohibition has liquor on the run?

### TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Next Tuesday, the 14th of September, is election day in South Carolina.

The issue is clear cut between prohibition and the maintenance of the present local option or dispensary law. If prohibition carries, the result will mean a dry State from mountain to seaboard. If prohibition fails to carry, the result will be to leave the counties just as they are now.

Anderson will continue to be a dry county just as she has been since the dispensary was voted out in 1905, no matter which way the election goes.

But if the whiskey people triumph at the polls, there will surely be inaugurated a movement in every dry county in the State to establish the dispensaries again, and that is one vital reason why the friends of prohibition ought to turn out to a man and vote.

The liquor evil cannot be localized. Because you feel secure now, Mr. Voter, is no guarantee that you will continue to be secure. It is your duty to use your ballot for the promotion of your own peace and happiness and for that of your neighbor.

Don't let work on the farm or in the shop between you and your duty to your State. Your greatest work, your highest duty, is to cast your ballot and cast it RIGHT.

### A LAND BANK FOR FARMERS.

Missouri will vote on a constitutional amendment this fall to establish a state land bank.

The proposition is an interesting one, and its management will be watched by all the progressive interests of the country who are concerned about the building up and strengthening of the American farm. Its purpose is to give to farmers loans for the purpose of increasing the production of their land, making useful improvements, paying off liens or mortgages, or taking care of part of the purchase price of land. The farmers will be able to get money at the lowest rate of interest the state bank can arrange for, plus one half of one per cent, which goes into a reserve fund. It will take a million dollars to put the plan into operation. The mortgages will be free from taxation, and the low rate of interest the farmers will get will mean a big thing for the development of agriculture in Missouri.

The loans will run from five to twenty-five years, and the whole plan is but a practical modification of the rural credits system which has been carried out very successfully in many countries of the world.

The farm is the foundation of all prosperity, and the farmer is the power behind the throne in all things that make for progress and development. Everywhere, in state and nation, progressive legislation is being enacted for his benefit, because what helps the farmer helps us all.

### THE ARABIC EXPLANATION.

Germany has explained that the Arabic turned, it intended to ram his sense. The submarine commander, we are told, "thought, when the Arabic turned, it intended to ram his boat," and so fired a torpedo in self-protection.

Every American may judge for himself what the explanation is worth. There was a time when we should have taken the few words of the German government unhesitatingly at their face value, but experience has made it seem advisable to use our own judgment.

We can't forget that when the Lusitania was sunk, Germany solemnly assured us that the action of the submarine captain was justified because the liner was "armed." That plea, supported by affidavits submitted by Ambassador von Bernstorff, was soon dropped. The most important witness who testified to seeing the "gun" on the Lusitania has just pleaded guilty to perjury in a New York court.

When the Arabic was sunk a British steamer, the Dunsley, had just been torpedoed and was sinking. The captain of the Arabic, seeing the Dunsley's plight, generously turned and steered toward her to save her crew. Nobody on the Arabic, so far as can be learned, saw the submarine at all. If it was still above the water it was hiding behind the Dunsley, and at a considerable distance from the Arabic.

Let the submarine experts say whether it was natural for the submarine captain to think he was being attacked, and whether discharging a torpedo was his only means of self-protection.

The submarine submerged until only the periscope was above water, then fired the fatal torpedo. A mere landlubber can't help asking this question:

If the submarine captain didn't want to sink that liner, why didn't he merely go a little deeper, submerging his periscope, and sneak away?

Is that captain bluffing, or is the German government bluffing, or what?

## A LINE OF DOPE

"With every gin in town, Excelsior Oil Mill, Farmers Oil Mill and Peoples Oil Mill, ginning and furnishing bagging and ties at \$1.00 a bale, fine crops, money at six per cent, the farmers may come into their own yet in this year of grace. It will help all of us," stated Mr. Brownlee of the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Farmers Loan and Trust company yesterday. Mr. Brownlee said that his customers seem to appreciate the rate and they are going in the bank and getting money on their last year's cotton. The two warehouses here have already 6,000 bales of old cotton stored in them. Times have not really been so hard as most of us thought they were.

"I am going to devote all my time to the cotton and fertilizer business," stated Mr. James T. Pearson yesterday. "My office is located over the store room now occupied by Fleishmann Bros. and my telephone number is 201. I will be in the cotton market every day and am representing two of the strongest concerns in the country when it comes to buying cotton."

Mr. W. A. Gambrell brought to the office of Mr. S. M. Byars yesterday a sample of what was intended to have home made sorghum. He stated that Mr. Walter Barnadore of near Haddons Ford had what looked like several acres of fine cane that he intended to make into syrup. Friday they began the run of the mill and all of the afternoon tried to cook some of the cane juice into syrup but it would not make syrup. A sample was brought to the city. It has a bitter taste and Mr. Gambrell stated that the smoke and fumes from the juice made all who were nearby ill. It is thought that the wrong kind of cane seed were planted.

Miss Maggie Garlington has accepted the position of having charge of the community work at the William-

ston mills and while in the city yesterday she stated that everything was getting along splendidly. A meeting was held there one night during the past week and the people showed much interest in the community welfare work and what was trying to be done. All are taking great interest in the home garden work, especially.

Mr. Frank Arnold of Anderson R. F. D. No. 7, was a visitor in the city yesterday and told about a record he was making with the California black-eye table pea. Mr. Arnold stated that he had taken 1,140 pounds of the peas to the thrasher and had received 900 pounds or 15 bushels, after they were threshed. This is a new pea for this section and is reported to be the most prolific that can be raised. From the return that Mr. Arnold got it seems that the report is true. These peas sell at five cents a pound or \$3.00 a bushel and are ready money at any time.

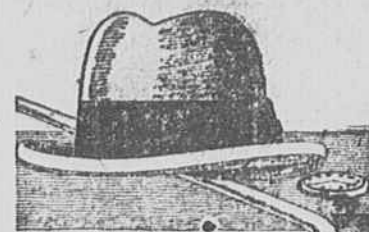
Mr. H. A. Caudle has just finished installing a gasoline filling station on the corner of North Main and West Earle street and is now ready to serve the trade. He stated yesterday that he would sell gasoline at the regular prices. He will also handle lubricating oils and greases.

"The street cars on outh Main street are now running to Hampton street," the passengers on the Glück mill line will only have to walk two blocks in coming and going from town. In a few more days the cars will be running through and through and there will be no walking on that line."

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Corvant and family of Atlanta, Ga., passed through the city yesterday on their way to Asheville, N. C., they were making the trip in their Cadillac automobile.

A commission has been applied for the Planters Bank of Starr, with a capital of \$10,000, the petitioners being Mr. E. P. Vandiver of this city and Mr. C. C. Jones of Starr. No permanent organization has yet been made but this will very probably be done during the coming week.

Work will start some time this week on the large city barn which is to be erected on the quarry property. Mr. Lige Geer has charge of the work and it will be done by the day. Mr. Frank Bolt will have charge of the brick work. Alderman Carter stated last night that the foundation of the building would be built of concrete and rock and the walls of brick. It will



**OUR experience for it—men here at home hear the soft whisper of style as distinctly as the fellows who saunter in the sunshine along Fifth Avenue.**

That's why we feature the hats that have the style—Stetson Hats.

And now, for Fall—a wonderful showing of Stetson Soft Hats, Derbies, Self-conforming Derbies—all the blocks and colors of the season—with the sure touch that you find at its best only in Stetson Hats.

Come see them—try them on today.

Stetsons \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

Evans Specials \$2, \$3.

**Bolander Co.**  
"The Store with a Conscience"

be made fire proof as far as possible.

Mrs. Capt. Miller of the Salvation Army, who was formerly located in this city, was an interesting visitor in the city one day during the past week. After leaving here Mrs. Miller went to Atlanta but later was transferred to Charlotte where she is now located. Mrs. Miller stated that she would probably get back to Anderson to spend a week later in the year.

At the Palmetto this week will appear The Ches Davis Musical Comedy company, the company with ten people, the Knickerbocker quartette and the one which holds the highest record for attendance of any company that has ever played in this playhouse.

Manager Pinkston stated yesterday that he was going to take particular pains to see that the people of the show conducted themselves properly while in Anderson. "If any notes are sent back on the stage, the manager of the troupe will have instructions to read out the name and contents of the note from the stage. I am determined to break up this nuisance."

At the present there are three new buildings going up in North Anderson, all right near one another. They are the residence of Mr. H. P. Fitzgerald, manager of the Anderson Fertilizer company; residence for Mr. Eugene Tribble and the hospital being built by Dr. C. S. Breedin. The work on all is progressing nicely and they will soon be completed.

Razor's Tonsorial Parlors will make their initial bow to the public of Anderson Tuesday next in the vacant store room recently occupied by the Spot Cash Grocery company in the Ligon & Ledbetter building. From the large display also contained in this issue it will easily be seen that Mr. Razor has planned a very metropolitan barber shop and beauty parlor for Anderson; one that she should, and probably will feel justly proud of. It isn't often that one sees such a place as this is planned to be, in a town the size of Anderson. Mr. Razor also plans to put in a manicurist if there are sufficient calls for one. While the magnificent fixtures and equipment that have been bought for this place have not yet arrived, the shop will be opened to the public Tuesday next, and the new furnishings, etc., will be put in place when they do arrive.

Overwilling.  
"Do you think she will ever marry anybody?"  
"Anybody."—Judge.